

# OXFORD OBSERVER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WILLIAM E. GOODNOW; AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM: OR, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS IN ADVANCE.

NORWAY, MAINE, TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1832.

NO. 43.

VOL. VIII.

## SPEECH OF HENRY CLAY; IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, FEBRUARY 2nd, 3rd, 4th & 5th, IN DEFENCE OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM. CONTINUED.

Let it be supposed, however, that the South cannot manufacture; must those parts of the Union which can, be there fore prevented? Must we support those of foreign countries? I am sure that injustice would be done to the generous and patriotic nature of South Carolina, if it were believed that she envied or repined at the success of other portions of the Union in branches of industry to which she might not happen to be adapted. Throughout her whole career she has been liberal, national, and high-minded.

The friends of the American System have been reminded, by the honorable gentleman from Maryland, (General Smith) that they are the majority, and he has admonished them to exercise their power in moderation. The majority ought never to trample upon the feelings, or violate the just rights of the minority. They ought never to triumph over the fallen, nor to make any but a temperate and equitable use of their power. But these counsels come with an ill grace from the gentleman from Maryland. He, too, is a member of a majority—a political majority. And how has the administration of that majority exercised their power in this country? Recall to your recollection the 4th of March 1829, when the lank, lean, famished forms, from fen and forest, and the four quarters of the Union, gathered together in the halls of patronage; or stealing, by evening's twilight, into the apartments of the President's mansion, cried out, with ghastly faces, and in sepulchral tones: Give us bread! Give us treasury paper! Give us our reward! England's bard was mistaken; ghosts will sometimes come, called or uncalled. Go to the families who were driven from the employments on which they were dependent for subsistence, in consequence of their exercise of the dearest right of freemen. Go to the mothers, whilst hugging to their bosoms their starving children. Go to fathers, who, after being disqualified, by long public service, for any other business, were stripped of their humble places, and then sought, by the minions of authority, to be stripped of all that was left them—their good names—and ask, what mercy was shown to them! As for myself, born in the midst of the Revolution, the first air that I ever breathed on my native soil of Virginia, having been that of liberty and independence, I never expected justice, nor desired mercy at their hands; and scorn the wrath, and defy the oppression of power!

I regret, Mr. President, that one topic has, I think, been unnecessarily introduced into this debate. I allude to the charge brought against the manufacturing system, as favoring the growth of aristocracy. If it were true, would gentlemen prefer supporting foreign accumulations of wealth, by that description of industry, rather than in their own country? But is it correct? The joint stock companies of the North, as I understand them, are nothing more than associations, sometimes of hundreds, by means of which the small earnings of many are brought into a common stock, and the associates, obtaining corporate privileges, are enabled to prosecute, under one superintending head, their business to better advantage. Nothing can be more essentially democratic or better devised to counterpoise the influence of individual wealth. In Kentucky, almost every manufactory known to me, is in the hands of enterprising and self-made men, who have acquired whatever wealth they possess by patient and diligent labor. Comparisons are odious, and, but in defence, would not be made by me. But is their more tendency to aristocracy, in a manufactory, supporting hundreds of freemen, or in a cotton plantation, with its not less numerous slaves, sustaining, perhaps, only two white families—that of the master and the overseer?

I pass, with pleasure, from this disagreeable topic, to two general propositions which cover the entire ground of debate. The first is that, under the operation of the American System, the objects which it protects and fosters are brought to the consumer at cheaper prices than they commanded prior to its introduction, or than they would command if it did not exist. If that be true, ought not the country to be contented and satisfied with the System, unless the second proposition, which I mean presently also to consider, is unfounded? And that is, that the tendency of the System, is to sustain, and that it has upheld, the prices of all our agricultural and other produce, including cotton.

And is not the fact indisputable, that all essential objects of consumption, effected by the tariff, are cheaper and

better, since the act of 1824, than they were for several years prior to that law? I appeal, for its truth, to common observation, and to all practical men. I appeal to the farmer of the country, whether he does not purchase, on better terms his iron, salt, brown sugar, cotton goods and woollen, for his laboring people?—And I ask the cotton planter if he has not been better and more cheaply supplied with his cotton bagging? In regard to this latter article, the gentleman from South Carolina was mistaken in supposing that I complained that, under the existing duty, the Kentucky manufacturer could not compete with the Scotch. The Kentuckian furnishes a more substantial and a cheaper article, and at a more uniform and regular price. But it was the frauds, the violations of law, of which I did complain. Not struggling, in the common sense of that practice, which has something bold, daring, and enterprising in it, but mean, bare-faced cheating by fraudulent invoices and false denomination.

I plant myself upon this FACT, of cheapness and superiority, as upon impregnable ground. Gentlemen may tax their ingenuity and produce a thousand speculative solutions of the fact, but the fact itself will remain undisturbed. Let us look into some particulars. The total consumption of bar iron, in the United States, is supposed to be about 146,000 tons, of which, 112,866 tons are made within the country, and the residue imported. The number of men employed in the manufacture is estimated at 29,254, and the total number of persons subsisted by it, at 146,273.—The measure of protection extended to this necessary article, was never fully adequate until the passage of the act of 1828; and what has been the consequence? The annual increase of quantity, since that period, has been in a ratio of near twenty-five per cent, and the wholesale price of bar iron in the Northern cities, was, in 1828, \$105 per ton, in 1829, \$100, in 1830, \$90, and in 1831, from \$85 to \$75—constantly diminishing. We import very little English iron, and that which we do, is very inferior, and only adapted to a few purposes. In instituting a comparison between that inferior article and our superior iron, subjects, entirely different, are compared. They are made by different processes. The English cannot make iron of equal quality to ours, at a less price than we do. They have three classes, best, second best, and ordinary. It is the latter which is imported. Of the whole amount imported, there is only about 4,000 tons of foreign iron that pays the high duty; the residue paying only a duty of about thirty per cent, estimated on the prices of the importation of 1829. Our iron ore is superior to that of Great Britain, yielding often from sixty to eighty per cent, whilst theirs produces only about twenty-five. This fact is so well known that I have heard of recent exportations of iron ore from England.

It has been alleged, that bar iron, being a raw material, ought to be admitted free, or with low duties, for the sake of the manufacturers themselves.—But I take this to be the true principle, that, if our country is producing a raw material of prime necessity, and, with reasonable protection, can produce it in sufficient quantity to supply our wants, that raw material ought to be protected, although it may be proper to protect the article also out of which it is manufactured. The tailor will ask protection for himself, but wishes it denied to the grower of wool and the manufacturer of broad cloth. The cotton planter enjoys protection for the raw material, but does not desire it to be extended to the cotton manufacturer. The ship builder will ask protection for the navigation, but does not wish it extended to the essential articles which enter into the construction of his ship. Each, in his proper vocation, solicits protection, but would have it denied to all other interests which are supposed to come into collision with his. Now, the duty of the statesman is, to elevate himself above these petty conflicts; calmly to survey all the various interests, and deliberately to proportion the measure of protection to each, according to its nature and to the general wants of society. It is quite possible that, in the degree of protection which has been afforded to the workers in iron, there may be some error committed, although I have lately read an argument of much ability, proving that no injustice has really been done to them. If there be, it ought to be remedied.

The next article to which I call the attention of the Senate, is that of cotton fabrics. The success of our manufacture of coarse cottons is generally admitted. It is demonstrated by the fact that they meet the cotton fabrics of other countries, in foreign markets; and maintain a successful competition with them. There has been a gradual increase of the export of this article, which

is sent to Mexico and the South American Republics, to the Mediterranean and even to Asia. The remarkable fact was communicated to me, that the same individual who, twenty five years ago, was engaged in the importation of cotton cloth from Asia, for American consumption, is now engaged in the exportation of coarse American cottons to Asia, for Asiatic consumption! And my honorable friend from Massachusetts now in my eye, (Mr. Sillsbee) informed me, that on his departure from home, among the last orders that he gave, one was for the exportation of coarse cottons to Sumatra, in the vicinity of Calcutta!—I hold in my hand a statement, derived from the most authentic source, showing that the identical description of cotton cloth, which sold, in 1817, at 29 cts per yard, was sold, in 1819 at 21 cts.—in 1821 at 19 1-2 cts; in 1823, at 17 cts; in 1825, at 14 1-2 cts; in 1827, at 13 cts; in 1829, at 9 1-2 cts; and in 1831, at from 10 1-2 to 11. Such is the wonderful effect of protection, competition, and improvement in skill, combined! The year of 1829 was one of some suffering to this branch of industry, probably owing to the principle of competition being pushed too far; and hence we observe a small rise in the article the next two years. The introduction of calico printing in the United States, constitutes an important era in our manufacturing industry. It commenced about the year 1825, and has since made such astonishing advances, that the whole quantity now annually printed is but little short of forty millions of yards—about two thirds of our whole consumption. It is a beautiful manufacture, combining great mechanical skill with scientific discoveries in chemistry. The engraved cylinders for making the impression require much taste, and put in requisition the genius of the fine arts of design and engraving. Are the graceful forms of our fair countrywomen less lovely when enveloped in the chintzes and calicoes produced by native industry, than when clothed in the tinsel of foreign drapery?

Gentlemen are, no doubt, surprised at these facts. They should not underrate the energies, the enterprise and the skill, of our fellow citizens. I have no doubt they are every way competent to accomplish whatever can be effected by any other people, if encouraged and protected by the fostering care of our Government. Will gentlemen believe the fact, which I am authorized now to state, that the United States, at this time, manufacture one half the quantity of cotton which Great Britain did in 1816! We possess three great advantages:—1st The raw material. 2d. Water power instead of that of steam generally used in England. And 3.—The cheaper labor of females. In England, males spin with the mule and weave; in this country women with the throstle and superintend the power loom. And can there be any employment more appropriate? Who has not been delighted with contemplating the clock-work regularity of a large cotton manufactory? I have often visited them, at Cincinnati and other places, and always with increased admiration.—The women, separate from the other sex, work in apartments, large, airy, well warmed and spacious. Neatly dressed, with ruddy complexions, and happy countenances, they watch the work before them, mend the broken threads, and replace the exhausted balls or bobbins. At stated hours they are called to their meals, and go and return with light and cheerful steps. At night they separate, and repair to their respective houses, under the care of a mother, guardian or friend. "Six days shalt thou labor and do all thou hast to do, but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God." Accordingly, we behold them, on that sacred day, assembled together in His temples, and in devotional attitudes and with pious countenances, offering their prayers to Heaven for all its blessings, of which it is not the least that a system of policy has been adopted by their country, which admits of their obtaining comfortable subsistence. Manufacturers have brought into profitable employment a vast amount of female labor, which, without them, would be lost to the country.

In respect to woollens, every gentleman's own observation and experience will enable him to judge of the great reduction of price which has taken place in most of these articles, since the tariff of 1824. It would have been still greater, but for the high duty of the raw material imposed for the particular benefit of the farming interest. But, without going into particular details, I shall limit myself to inviting the attention of the Senate to a single article of general and necessary use. The protection given to flannels in 1828 was fully adequate. It has enabled the American manufacturer to obtain complete possession of the American market; and now,

let us look at the effect. I have before me a statement from a highly respectable mercantile house, showing the price of four descriptions of flannel, during six years. The average price of them, in 1826, was thirty-eight and three quarter cents; in 1827, thirty-eight; in 1828, (the year of the tariff) forty-six; in 1829, thirty-six; in 1830, (notwithstanding the advances in the price of wool) thirty-two; and in 1831, thirty-two and one quarter. These facts require no comment. I have before me another statement, of a practical and respectable man, well versed in the flannel manufacture in America and England, that the cost of manufacture is precisely the same in both countries; and that, although a yard of flannel, would sell in England at fifteen cents, would command here twenty two, the difference of seven cents is the exact difference between the duties in the two countries, which are paid on the six ounces of wool contained in a yard of flannel.

Brown sugar, during ten years, from 1792 to 1802, with a duty of one and a half cents per pound, averaged fourteen cents per pound. The same article, during ten years, from 1820 to 1830, with a duty of three cents, has averaged only eight cents per pound. Nails, with a duty of five cents per pound, are selling at six cents. Window glass, eight by ten, prior to the tariff of 1824, sold at twelve or thirteen dollars per hundred feet; it now sells for three dollars seventy five cents.

The gentleman from South Carolina, sensible of the incontestable fact of the very great reduction in the prices of the necessities of life, protected by the American System, has felt the full force of it, and has presented various explanations of the causes to which he ascribes it. The first is the diminished production of the precious metals, in consequence of the distressed state of the countries in which they are extracted, and the consequent increase of their value relative to that of the commodities for which they are exchanged.—But, if this be the true cause of the reduction of price, its operation ought to have been general, on all objects, and of course upon cotton among the rest.—And, in point of facts, the diminished price of that staple is not greater than the diminution of the value of other staples of our agriculture. Flour, which commanded, some years ago, ten or twelve dollars per barrel, is now sold for five. The fall of tobacco has been still more. The Kite foot of Maryland, which sold at from sixteen to twenty dollars per hundred, now produces only four or five. That of Virginia has sustained an equal decline. Beef, pork, every article, almost, produced by the farmer, has decreased in value. Ought not South Carolina then to submit quietly to a state of things, which is general, and proceeds from an uncontrollable cause?—Ought she to ascribe to the "accursed" tariff what results from the calamities of civil and foreign war, raging in many countries?

But, sir, I do not subscribe to this doctrine implicitly. I do not believe that the diminished production of the precious metals, if that be the fact, satisfactorily accounts for the fall in prices.

For, I think, that the augmentation of the currency of the world, by means of banks, public stocks, and other facilities arising out of exchange and credit, has more than supplied any deficiency in the amount of the precious metals.

It is further urged that the restoration of peace in Europe, after the battle of Waterloo, and the consequent return to peaceful pursuits of large masses of its population, by greatly increasing the aggregate amount of effective labor, had a tendency to lower prices, and undoubtedly such ought to have been the natural tendency. The same cause, however, must also have operated to reduce the price of our agricultural produce, for which there was no longer the same demand in peace as in war—and it did so operate. But its influence on the price of manufactured articles, between the general peace of Europe in 1815, & the adoption of our tariff in 1824, was less sensibly felt, because, perhaps, a much larger portion of the labor, liberated by the disbandment of armies, was absorbed by manufactures than by agriculture. It is also contended that the invention and improvement of labor saving machinery have tended to lessen the price of manufactured objects of consumption; and undoubtedly this cause has had some effect. Ought not America to contribute her quota of this cause, and has she not, by her skill and extraordinary adaption to these arts, in truth, largely contributed to it?

This brings me to consider what, I apprehend to have been, the most efficient of all the causes in the reduction of the prices of manufactured articles, and that is, competition. By competition, the total amount of the supply is increased, and by increase of the supply,

a competition on the sale ensues, and this enables the consumer to buy at lower rates. Of all human powers operating on the affairs of mankind, none is greater than that of competition. It is action and reaction. It operates between individuals in the same nation, and between different nations. It resembles the meeting of the mountain torrent, grooving, by its precipitous motion, its own channel, and ocean's tide. Unopposed, it sweeps every thing before it, but, counterpoised, the waters become calm, safe, and regular. It is like the segments of a circle or an arch; taken separately, each is nothing; but, in their combination, they produce efficiency, symmetry and perfection. By the American System this vast power has been excited in America, and brought into being to act in co-operation or collision with European industry. Europe acts within itself, and with America; and America acts within itself and with Europe. The consequence is, the reduction of prices in both hemispheres. Nor is it fair to argue, from the reduction of prices in Europe, to her own presumed skill and labor, exclusively.—We affect her prices, and she affects ours. This must always be the case, at least in reference to any articles as to which there is not a total non-intercourse; and if our industry, by diminishing the demand for her supplies, should produce a diminution in the price of those supplies, it would be very unfair to ascribe that reduction to her ingenuity, instead of placing it to the credit of our own skill and excited industry.

Practical men understand very well this state of the case, whether they do or do not comprehend the causes which produce it. I have in my possession a letter from a respectable merchant, well known to me, in which he says, after complaining of the operation of the tariff of 1828, on the articles to which it applies, some of which he had imported, and that his purchases have been made in England, before the passage of that tariff was known, it produced such an effect upon the English market, that the articles could not be re-sold without loss, he adds:—"for it really appears that, when additional duties are laid upon an article, it then becomes lower, instead of higher." This could not probably happen, where the supply of the foreign article did not exceed the home demand, unless, upon the supposition of the increased duty having excited or stimulated the measure of the home production.

The great law of price is determined by supply and demand. Whatever affects either, affects the price. If the supply is increased, the demand remaining the same, the price declines; if the demand is increased, the supply remaining the same, the price advances; if both supply and demand are undiminished, the price is stationary, and the price is influenced exactly in proportion to the degree of disturbance to the demand or supply. It is therefore a great error to suppose that an existing or new duty necessarily becomes a component element, to its exact amount, of price. If the proportions of demand and supply, are varied by the duty, either in augmenting the supply, diminishing the demand, or vice versa, price is affected, to the extent of that variation. But the duty never becomes an integral part of the price, except in the instances where the demand and the supply remain, after the duty is imposed, precisely what they were before, or the demand is increased, and the supply remains stationary.

Competition, therefore, wherever existing, whether at home or abroad, is the parent cause of cheapness. If a high duty excites production at home and the quantity of the domestic article exceeds the amount which had been previously imported, the price will fall. This accounts for an extraordinary fact stated by a Senator from Missouri.—Three cents were laid as a duty upon a pound of lead, by the act of 1828. The lead at Galena, & the other lead mines, afterwards fell to one & a half cents per pound. Now it is obvious, that the duty did not, in this case, enter into the price; for it was twice the amount of the price. What produced the fall?—It was stimulated production at home, excited by the temptation of the exclusive possession of the home market.—This state of things could not last. Men would not continue an unprofitable pursuit; some abandoned the business, or the total quantity produced was diminished, and living prices have been the consequence. But, break down the domestic supply, place us again in a state of dependence on the foreign source, and can it be doubted that we should ultimately have to supply ourselves at dearer rates? It is not fair to credit the foreign market with the depression of prices produced there by the influence of our competition. Let the competition be withdrawn, and their prices



would instantly rise. On this subject, great mistakes are committed. I have seen some most erroneous reasoning, in a late report of Mr. Lee, of the Free Trade Convention, in regard to the article of sugar. He calculates the total amount of brown sugar produced in the world, and then states that what is made in Louisiana is not more than two and a half per cent. of that total. Although his data may be questioned, let us assume their truth, and what might be the result? Price being determined by the proportions of supply and demand, it is evident that, when the supply exceeds the demand, the price will fall. And the fall is not always regulated by the amount of that excess. If the market, at a given price, required 45 or fifty million of hogsheads of sugar, a surplus of only a few hundred might materially influence the price, and diffuse itself throughout the whole mass. Add, therefore, the eighty or one hundred thousand hogsheads of Louisiana sugar to the entire mass produced in other parts of the world, and it cannot be doubted that a material reduction of the price of the article, throughout Europe and America, would take place. The Louisiana sugar substituting foreign sugar, in the home market, to the amount of its annual produce, would force an equal amount of foreign sugar into other markets, which being glutted the price would necessarily decline, and this decline of price would press portions of the foreign sugar into competition, in the United States, with Louisiana sugar, the price of which would also be brought down. The fact has been in exact conformity with this theory. But now let us suppose the Louisiana sugar to be entirely withdrawn from the general consumption—what then would happen? A new demand would be created in America for foreign sugar, to the extent of the eighty or one hundred thousand hogsheads made in Louisiana; a less amount, by that quantity, would be sent to the European markets; and the price would consequently every where rise. It is not, therefore, those who by keeping duties, keep down prices, that tax the People, but those who, by repealing duties, would raise prices, that really impose burthens upon the People.

But it is argued that, if by the skill, experience, and perfection, which we have acquired, in certain branches of manufacture, they can be made as cheap as similar articles abroad, and enter fairly into competition with them, why not repeal the duties as to those articles? And why should we? Assuming the truth of the supposition, the foreign article would not be introduced in a regular course of trade, but would remain excluded by the possession of the home market, which the domestic article had obtained. The repeal, therefore, would have no legitimate effect. But might not the foreign article be imported in vast quantities, to glut our markets, break down our establishments and ultimately, to enable the foreigner to monopolize the supply of our consumption? America is the greatest foreign market for European manufactures. It is that to which European attention is constantly directed. If a great house becomes bankrupt, there, its storehouses are emptied, and the goods are shipped to America, where, in consequence of our auctions, and our custom-house credits, the greatest facilities are afforded in the sale of them. Combinations among manufacturers might take place, or even the operations of foreign Governments might be directed to the destruction of our establishments. A repeal, therefore, of one protecting duty, from some one or all of these causes, would be followed by flooding the country with the foreign fabric, surcharging the market, reducing the price, and a complete prostration of our manufactures; after which the foreigner would leisurely look about to indemnify himself in the increased prices which he would be enabled to command by his monopoly of the supply of our consumption. What American citizen, after the Government had displayed this vacillating policy, would be again tempted to place the smallest confidence in the public faith, and adventure once more in this branch of industry?

Gentlemen have allowed to the manufacturing portions of the community no peace; they have been constantly threatened with the overthrow of the American System. From the year 1820 if not from 1816, down to this time, they have been held in a condition of constant alarm and insecurity. Nothing is more prejudicial to the great interests of a nation than unsettled and varying policy. Although every appeal to the National Legislature has been responded to, in conformity with the wishes and sentiments of the great majority of the People, measures of protection have only been carried by such small majorities, as to excite hopes on the one hand, and fears on the other. Let the country breathe, let its vast resources be developed, let its energies be fully put forth, let it have tranquility, and, my word for it, the degree of perfection in the arts which it will exhibit, will be greater than that which has been presented, astonishing as our progress has been. Although some branches of

our manufactures might, and, in foreign markets, now do, fearlessly contend with similar foreign fabrics, there are many others, yet in their infancy, struggling with the difficulties which encompass them. We should look at the whole system; and recollect that time, when we contemplate the great movements of a nation, is very different from the short period which is allotted for the duration of individual life. The honorable gentleman from South Carolina well and eloquently said, in 1821—"A great interest of an country ever yet grew up in a day; no new branch of industry can become firmly and profitably established, but in a long course of years; every thing, indeed, great or good, is matured by slow degrees;—that which attains a speedy maturity is of small value, and is destined to a brief existence. It is the order of Providence, that powers gradually developed, shall alone attain permanency and perfection. Thus must it be with our national institutions and national character itself."

I feel most sensibly, Mr. President, how much I have trespassed upon the Senate. My apology is a deep and deliberate conviction, that the great cause under debate involves the prosperity and the destiny of the Union. But the best requital I can make, for the friendly indulgence which has been extended to me by the Senate, and for which I shall ever retain sentiments of lasting gratitude, is to proceed, with as little delay as practicable, to the conclusion of a discourse which has not been more tedious to the Senate than exhausting to me.

I have now to consider the remaining of the two propositions which I have already announced. That is 2dly.—That, under the operation of the American System, the products of our agriculture command a higher price than they would do without it, by the creation of a home market; and, by the augmentation of wealth produced by manufacturing industry, which enlarges our powers of consumption both of domestic and foreign articles. The importance of the home market is among the established maxims which are universally recognized by all writers and all men. However some may differ as to the relative advantages of the foreign and the home market, none deny to the latter great value and high consideration. It is nearer to us, beyond the control of foreign legislation, and undisturbed by those vicissitudes to which all international intercourse is more or less exposed. The most stupid are sensible of the benefit of a residence in the vicinity of a large manufactory, or a market town, of a good road, or of a navigable stream, which connects their farm with some great capital. If the pursuits of all men were perfectly the same, although they would be in possession of the greatest abundance of the particular produce of their industry, they might, at the same time, be in extreme want of other necessary articles of human subsistence. The uniformity of the general occupation would preclude all exchanges, all commerce. It is only in the diversity of the vocations of the members of a community that the means can be found for those salutary changes which conduce to the general prosperity. And, the greater that diversity, the more extensive and the more animating is the circle of exchange. Even if foreign markets were freely and widely open to the reception of our agricultural produce, from its bulky nature, and the distance of the interior, and the dangers of the ocean, large portions of it could never profitably reach the foreign market. But, let us quit this field of theory, clear as it is, and look at the practical operation of the system of protection, beginning with the most valuable staple of our agriculture.

In considering this staple, the first circumstance that excites our surprise is the rapidity with which the amount of it has annually increased. Does not this fact, however, demonstrate that the cultivation of it could not have been so very unprofitable? If the business were ruinous, would more and more have annually engaged in it? The quantity in 1816 was eighty-one millions of pounds; in 1826, two hundred and four millions; and in 1830, near three hundred millions! The ground of greatest surprise is, that it has been able to sustain even its present price with such an enormous augmentation of quantity. It could not have done it but for the combined operation of three causes, by which the consumption of cotton fabrics has been greatly extended, in consequence of their reduced prices: 1st, competition; 2d, the improvement of labor-saving machinery; and 3d, the low price of the raw material. The crop of 1819, amounting to eighty-eight millions of pounds, produced twenty-one millions of dollars; the crop of 1823, when the amount was swelled to one hundred and seventy-four millions, (almost double that of 1819) produced a less sum, by more than half a million of dollars; and the crop of 1824, amounting to thirty millions of pounds less than that of the preceding year, produced a million and a half of dollars more.

If there be any foundation for the established law of price, supply, and de-

mand, ought not the fact of this great increase of the supply to account, satisfactorily, for the alleged low price of cotton? Is it necessary to look beyond that single fact to the tariff—to the diminished produce of the mines furnishing the precious metals, or to any other cause, for the solution? This subject is well understood in the South; and, although I cannot approve the practice which has been introduced, of quoting authority, and still less the authority of newspapers, for favorite theories, I must ask permission of the Senate to read an article from a southern newspaper.—[Here General Hayne requested Mr. Clay to give the name of the authority, that it might appear whether it was not some other than a Southern paper expressing Southern sentiments. Mr. Clay stated that it was from the Charleston City Gazette, one, he believed, of the oldest and most respectable prints in that city, although he was not sure what might be its sentiments on the question which at present divides the people of South Carolina.] The article comprises a full explanation of the low price of cotton, and assigns to its true cause—increased production.

Concluded in our next.

From the American Advocate.

Although not a believer in the infallibility of dreams, we invite the attention of our readers to the following, furnished by an esteemed correspondent. Although "under the similitude of a dream," it contains suggestions of the most startling character. We shrewdly suspect that if our friend has really had a dream, "It was not ALL a dream." In point of fact, we learn that Mr. Preble is actually a candidate for the office of Commissioner under the French Treaty—that one commissioner is to be taken from New England—that the pay is to be \$3000 a year for three years—and that H. L. Ellsworth of Connecticut and Mr. Hunter of Rhode Island are also candidates for the office. How much Mr. P's chances of success are to be enhanced by his share in procuring the assent of our Legislature to the infamous surrender of a part of our State to the British, remains to be seen.

Mr. Editor—I do not wish to encumber your columns with trifling matter, nor would I be understood as placing much reliance on dreams—but a few nights since, I had a most remarkable one, which has made such an impression on my mind ever since, connected as it is with the adjustment of a question of vital importance to the dignity and honor of our State, that I shall consider it a great favor if you will give it a place in your paper.

#### DREAM.

Methought I was at Washington in the very audience room of the President. While I stood admiring the gorgeous furniture and examining the paintings, (at one of which, an excellent likeness of Martin Van Buren, the venerable old General was gazing with looks of the most intense affection) the door opened, and in glided Major Lewis, accompanied by a person whom I instantly recognized to be Wm. Pitt Preble, our distinguished BOUNDARY AGENT. Curious to know what brought him thither, I placed myself in a position to hear and observe all that passed. The Agent, with one of those easy and graceful bows for which he is so distinguished, drew from his pocket and presented to the President, a paper which proved to be his instructions with which he was charged by our Legislature, directing him to co-operate with our Senators in opposing a confirmation of the decision of the Dutch King. Thereupon methought the President under great excitement, told the Agent the decision must be acquiesced in at all events. Observing the agent to look discontented and turn pale, he then added in a milder tone, "I am not unacquainted, Mr. Preble, with what you have done for the great republican party, (that is my cause) and I am sensible that you have not been rewarded according to your merits, having as yet received only about thirty thousand dollars of the people's money during my administration.—I am about to appoint the Commissioners under the French Treaty. One is to be taken from New England, but there are two other "good men and true," candidates for the office from that section, who have been even more poorly rewarded than yourself. The office will be worth \$3000 a year for three years. Now I will tell you what I will do. If you will reconcile the party in Maine to the loss of their territory,—and thus relieve me from further embarrassment and responsibility on this vexatious question, without losing me the Electoral vote of the State, you shall have the office." I listened with breathless anxiety, expecting to see the Agent spurn the corrupt offer with the indignation befitting a son of Maine, especially one whom she had so long cherished in her bosom. But judge ye of my horror when I beheld his harsh features relax into a ghastly smile, and saw him eagerly grasp at the bait and close with the infamous offer. I was so much excited at the enormity and baseness of such a proposition—such a bargain—that I immediately awoke, and

have oft times since pondered on this remarkable dream. L. N. N.

From the Washington correspondent of the Kennebec Gazette.

Washington, March 22, 1832.

Dear Sir—It is understood that the Committee of Foreign Relations in the Senate have reported to advise the President to accept "the award" of the King of the Netherlands on "the N. E. Boundary." If so, there is too much reason to fear that all is lost. As to our indemnity either in lands or money, it is all moonshine. You will get nothing. Your Legislature has sacrificed the territory to save Jackson. The Senate has taken the subject off his hands to screen him, and now as the Legislature has given its consent, many are very indifferent on the subject, and say if Maine is willing herself to surrender, why should we care?

A letter was sent from here by our Agent, said to be of a very peculiar character. It is said that it states some facts which Mr. Agent cannot maintain, and it is believed that this letter is the key to the whole surrender. The Governor it seems, dare not let it see light. The truth no doubt is, that the President was determined to have the award adopted, and at the same time to avoid all responsibility. This was managed here between Preble and our Jackson members of Congress. The Senators and Mr. Evans were not consulted and knew nothing of the letter. It is a precious document and the public voice should be loud and incessant, until it is produced. Why is that a secret? What public good requires that this letter should be concealed from the people? Out with it Mr. Governor, or the People will out with you.

#### SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The House of Representatives has got fairly into the discussion of a bill, to the fate of which a considerable class of citizens are looking with a great deal of interest. We allude to the bill to enlarge the Revolutionary Pension System, so as to include a number of the survivors of the Revolutionary struggle, whose cases are not now embraced by it. The leading provisions of this bill are, first, That the surviving officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates who served in the war of the Revolution on the Continental establishment, in the Militia, State troops or as Volunteers, and who continued therein at one or more terms of service, for a period of nine months or more, shall be entitled to receive, during his natural life, a pension, according to the provisions of the act of March 18th, 1818.—Secondly, that all persons as above described, who shall have served, as therein mentioned, for any term less than nine months, under one or more enlistments, and not less than six months,—shall be entitled to receive a pension, according to the act, of 1818, in such proportion only as the term of his service bears to the term of nine months.—Thirdly, that each of the surviving officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the army of the Revolution, who shall have served in the Continental line, State troops, Volunteers, or Militia, at one or more terms a period of two years or more, during the war of the Revolution, shall be entitled to receive a pension equal to the amount of his full pay in the said line, according to his rank, but not to exceed in any case, the pay of a captain in said line. Fourthly, that the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, mariners or marines, who served in the naval service of the United States during the revolutionary war, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, in the same manner, and subject to all the provisions in relation to the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the army.

These are the provisions of the bill, as reported by the committee on the subject, and as now under debate. An intention has been intimated in more than one quarter of the House, before the bill is finally acted upon, to propose amendments to it, which may change its shape. Among others, Mr. Wickliffe proposes to extend the provisions of the bill to the militia, as well as Regulars, who were in active service from the Treaty of Peace in 1783 to the Treaty of Greenville in 1794.

Nat. Intelligencer.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has adjourned, after passing a resolution declining to take any further measures about the disputed territory, and authorizing the Governor to act as he sees fit.

Distressing Fire—The dwelling house of Mr. James Kent, Piermont, New Hampshire, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night last, and three of his daughters perished in the flames.

By a calculation it appears, that allowing 32 years for a generation, and reckoning 5,287 years from Adam to the present time, that 145 thousand millions of human beings existed on the earth since the system of the globe commenced.

Fix your character, and keep it;—whether alone or in company.

We would thank Gov. Smith to let us know what he means by telling Gov. Lincoln that he had the "unanimous opinion of our delegation in congress" in favor of the course pursued by his party on the boundary question, and at the same time stating that that opinion was contained in private letters which he could not communicate without the permission of the writers?—What does the man mean? Does he not include Mr. Evans in the delegation from this State? We are fully authorized to say that Mr. E. has not the slightest objection to the publication of his letter. Let the Governor publish that if he dares—and we will then see whether our delegation were quite as unanimous as he represents them in favor of surrendering a portion of our state with its inhabitants to John Bull. We should like to put his veracity to the test.

We have the best authority for saying that our Senators in Congress were not even consulted on the subject.

Hallowell Advocate.

Our Washington correspondent informs us, that Mr. Evans proposed a resolution (which has passed) inquiring into the conduct of the Collector of Wiscasset. He also thinks that the evidence submitted, if not rebutted, is amply sufficient to convict him of such corrupt and flagitious practices as will inevitably lead to his removal from office.

[Adv'r.

The State tax for the present year is apportioned to the several counties as follows:—

York,	6,530 29
Cumberland,	10,807 58
Lincoln,	6,670 34
Hancock,	2,725 75
Washington,	2,496 43
Kennebec,	7,529 38
Oxford,	3,916 45
Penobscot,	3,313 46
Somerset,	3,424 15
Waldo,	2,986 23

\$50,400 07

The editor of the Jeffersonian cannot see any thing wrong in arresting printers and taking them before a legislative committee to inform on their correspondents. It is not to be expected that he can see any thing wrong in the "powers that be," while they allow him three spoons, all a going at once in the "treasury pap." He is clerk of the House, postmaster and Register of Probate. Two spoons were not enough—and so a very worthy man was removed from the office of Register of Probate to give him another. With such feeding, we apprehend the Jackson editors will get PURS. We expect to see the editorials of the Jeffersonian now contain the word federal three time in every line.

Kennebec Jour.

The Sandy River Yeoman, published at Farmington, which was started several months since as a neutral paper so far as politics were regarded, has lately run up the party flag. We care not a fig which side an editor joins, nor would we give a straw to choose which of the men, Jackson or Clay, should fill the Presidential chair; but from our very hearts we despise the principle (if principle it be) that actuates an editor to cheat his subscribers by sending them a party paper, after he has solicited their subscription to a neutral one. He not only cheats but insults them by so doing. Why, Mr. Dunn, suppose you were to agree with a tailor for a black coat, and he should send you a green one? Should you consider yourself under obligation to receive it? Surely not.—Nor will your subscribers feel bound to take your paper. They subscribed for a neutral paper, and you are bound, as a man of honor, to send them such an one, or none at all. Wonder what our subscribers would think, if we should make a masonic press of ours, and continue to send it to them?

Maine Free Press.

More Victories.—In Durham, James Strout, The Jackson Representative who voted to sell the territory, was ousted from the office of Selectman, and a National Republican Town Clerk elected in opposition to Allen H. Cobb, of the Council, by a vote of 96 to 51. Last fall Gov. Smith had 102 votes to 51.

It is mentioned that in Clinton, China, Edgecomb, and Boothbay, the Republican party has triumphed in the town elections. We are informed that in Wilton, which we alluded to some weeks since, the election did not turn on political questions. The same was the case in Gardiner, where the Age prematurely boasts of a triumph.

Hallowell Adv.

FIRE.—The elegant mansion of Gen. Morgan Lewis, at Staatsburg, N. Y. was entirely consumed by fire on Thursday night last, with all its contents. The amount of the loss, it is said, will exceed \$25,000, upon which there was no insurance.

In the State of New York, there are 258 newspapers, 64 of which are printed in the city.



## The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 10.

Hang out your banner on the outward wall.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN SERGEANT.

## YOUNG MEN'S CONVENTION.

The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN YOUNG MEN of Oxford Congressional District are requested to assemble in Convention at the Inn of Joshua Smith Esq. in Norway Village on Saturday the fourteenth instant, at one o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing two Delegates, to meet in the Convention of National Republican Young Men of the United States, which is to be held at Washington City on the first Monday of May next.

ISAAC BARTLETT, County  
ASA BARTON, Committee.  
LYRA F. BEAL,  
Oxford County, April 2d, 1832

GEORGIA.—By the last accounts from Georgia we learn that that State is determined not to submit to the decision of the Supreme Court in relation to the case of the imprisoned missionaries; and it is not probable that the President will enforce a compliance with this decision. He loves office too well to run the risk of losing the vote of Georgia at the next Presidential election. The editors of most of the Jackson papers in this and other States denounce the decision of S. Court, and justify Georgia in her present course of opposition to it. They do not like any thing that comes in collision with Gen. Jackson's measures. They must support him and his acts right or wrong, and if they do not succeed in placing him at the head of the nation another term, it is "a gone case" with them, and they know it.—They would fain make the people believe that the S. Court is an aristocratical tribunal and that its decisions are anti-republican and contrary to the spirit of the Constitution! They look well in preaching about the Constitution, when it has been so often trampled upon by the President, and which they now wish to nullify. When Gen. Jackson abides strictly by the spirit and letter of the Constitution in all his acts, then may his partisans preach about the observance of it.

## REUEL WILLIAMS.

MR. EDITOR—I have long watched the political course of this distinguished man, this pink of consistency, this prodigy of REPUBLICANISM, and confess that I have never looked upon the political course of any man which has excited in me a deeper feeling of disgust and abhorrence than has that of the individual whose name heads this article. What Mr. Editor, has it been but a series of inconsistencies? What has it evinced but a total disregard of principles and professions, a reckless struggle for office, power and patronage, sacrificing character, professions and assurances to the shrine of an inordinate ambition? For proof of this gentleman's reasonable consistency, I will give you his words in 1829 and in 1832.

In 1829, in a circular addressed to the electors of Maine, he with a few other old REPUBLICANS, holds the following language:—On the Presidential question "we espoused the cause of Mr. Adams, giving to it, on all occasions, our cordial support, and we have not yet ceased to regret that a majority of the nation elevated Gen. Jackson to the Presidency. In preferring Mr. Adams to Gen. Jackson we were influenced by the conviction that the former possessed the necessary qualifications for discharging the important duties of President, while the latter had little to recommend him except his military achievements." In 1832, in the resolutions of the Jackson Convention, he (with others) says, "Confidence and gratitude are due to him (Andrew Jackson) who 'having filled the measure of his country's glory,' is now exerting all the energies of his mind to promote its honor and prosperity, and we will support him for re-election to the Presidency of the U. States."

But when did this pure patriot, this man that "holds no office and expects none," "cease to regret the election of Gen. Jackson?" Not until he found that he could obtain no office from the friends of Mr. Adams, not until he endeavored to ride into power upon the strength of professions of real friendship to that gentleman and his supporters, and floundered. When he found his integrity and sincerity distrusted by the Republicans of Kennebec, then and not till then, did he join the Jackson ranks, hoist the standard of the hero, and vow to support him for re-election.

In fine, Mr. Editor, it appears to me that it has been the determination of this man throughout his political course, to fall in with and support any party from which, he has seen a prospect of obtaining the darling object of his soul, office. Hence his great endeavors, previous to the Congressional election in Kennebec, in the summer of '29, to convince the people that he was a warm and devoted friend of Mr. Adams and a sincere opposer of Gen. Jackson. All this is well known. Mr. Winter of Bath has told a story of his being favorable, at that time, to the election of Mr. Hutton, and a gentleman in Waterville might, if he was disposed, read a letter written by one of Mr. W.'s special friends in Augusta, a few days prior to his election, assuring him in the most unequivocal terms of Mr. Williams' opposition to the administration, &c. &c. and even promising him a \$100 if Mr. W. ever proved to be a Jacksonian. Hence his "whole hog" course in the present Legislature, going far as him that goes

farthest in support of the powers that be, taking every occasion to convince Jacksonians of his genuine REPUBLICANISM, attending caucuses and conventions, and swallowing down every thing, Bank resolutions, Anti-Tariff resolutions, &c. etc. taking the lead in "responding to the call of President" to authorize the State to sell 200,000 acres of land and 2400 of its citizens to the U. S., should they wish to buy to give to the British, for sooth, there will soon be a vacancy in the U. S. Senate, and it is understood that his aspiring eye has long been directed towards that high and honorable station. Thus we see for office, in 1829 his tune was Adams and Clay, in 1832 "Hail to the chief who in triumph advances," and that for this he will sacrifice our territory and people. Yours in haste,  
March 10, 1832. MARCUS.

MR. GOODNOW—Do our Jackson men know or realize that by their acts they encourage and foster Great Britain, and by so doing injure their own country? What greater blessing can we enjoy, as a nation, than to be independent of all others for the necessities and comforts of life; but this is not the doctrine of the present administration; by their measures they say we care not for our neighbor and townsman, we will support British manufactures in preference to American. But sir, I cannot believe that as citizens and neighbors they really intend to destroy the privilege of our own mechanics and build up those of a foreign nation; 'tis more out of respect to the party with which they are associated that they allow themselves to be duped in this way.

I am led to these remarks by seeing an article lately copied from the Somerset Journal.—When the Senate of this State were about to pass resolutions instructing our delegation in Congress to oppose the Tariff, Mr. Boutelle moved to add the following:—

"Resolved, That it is expedient by wise laws to protect the great interest of Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures, from being injured or destroyed by foreign competition."

But what was the result on adopting this amendment? Every Jackson member present voted against it, virtually saying let the American interest be disregarded. We will crush it by encouraging foreign competition. Can the intelligent Farmers and Mechanics of the County of Oxford swallow such a doctrine as is inculcated by such a procedure? Can they be made to believe that it is not necessary to protect the American in preference to foreign interest, I believe not. Put the question direct to them without any garbling, and every man of both parties will answer in favor of protecting the productions of his own country.—Why then send such men to our Legislature as composed the majority of our Senate the present year. If we can judge of men's objects and intentions by their actions, I for one must be led to believe they are intimately connected with, if not already members of the "British Party."

A MECHANIC.

MR. GOODNOW—I would inquire why it is that our Surveyors of highways are not more faithful in performing the duties voted upon them at our last town meeting—that of keeping the street clear of cattle?

INQUIRER.

THE LADY'S BOOK for March is received. It is as usual embellished with handsome engravings, and the reading matter highly interesting.

RTSYLVESTER'S REPORTER—Why does not the Editor forward this paper according to agreement?

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"I. N." is received and will appear soon.—"Job Downing" is informed that his letter to his brother Capt. Jack Downing is too unintelligible for our understanding.

Connecticut Election.—There was an unusually full vote in this place (says the Newhaven Journal)—the open and secret Jackson parties having made great exertions—but the result of the first ballot was a triumphant declaration of public sentiment in favor of Henry Clay.

New Hampshire.—The election in N. Hampshire has resulted in the choice of Gov. Dinsmore for a second term, by a larger majority than last year, though the aggregate number of votes is much smaller.

The story current a few days since that the spasmodic Cholera was at Tops-ham, proves to be a false alarm; but it gave rise to the following original anecdote.

When the report reached Brunswick College, that the Cholera was in Tops-ham, a student in the Freshman class observed that he knew "the Cholera would get here, but he hoped he should be a Senior when it arrived, as he understood it only attacked the lower classes."

Fire. Messrs Kinsley and Lows's Starch Manufactory at Cambridgeport, Mass. was destroyed on Thursday evening by fire. Damage estimated at \$4000.

The Waldo Bank has gone into operation in Belfast—capital \$50,000—Ralph C. Johnson President, Hiram O. Alden Cashier.

WANTED immediately, by Mrs. H.W. Goodnow, 2 young LADIES. as Apprentices to the Millinery and Manua-Making business.  
Norway, April 2.

## 22D CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

## IN SENATE.

MONDAY, March 19.

Mr. Dickerson, from the Committee on Manufactures, made an unfavorable report on the subject of the reduction of duty on Alum Salt. Mr. Gibb concluded his remarks in opposition to Mr. Clay's resolution on the subject of the Tariff.

TUESDAY, March 20.

Mr. Hendricks introduced a bill making an appropriation to improve the navigation of the Wabash and for a survey of the Kaskaskia, and White river. Mr. Benton introduced a bill granting to the State of Missouri 500,000 acres of land, to be applied to purposes of Internal Improvement.

The bill authorizing the Government of Arkansas to lease the Salt Springs in said Territory, and several private bills, were passed.

WEDNESDAY, March 21.

Mr. Waggaman submitted a resolution proposing an inquiry into the expediency of granting 500,000 acres of land to the State of Louisiana for the purposes of internal improvement.

## IN THE HOUSE.

FRIDAY, March 16.

Mr. Duncan, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to establish a Surveyor General's Office in the States of Illinois, Indiana and Missouri, and in the Territories of Arkansas and Michigan.

SATURDAY, March 17.

Mr. Bell, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported bills authorizing the appointment of an Agent to reside among the Choctaw Indians, west of the river Mississippi, in pursuance of the treaty of 1830—in addition to the several acts regulating the intercourse with the Indian tribes—and to provide for the appointment of three Commissioners to treat with the Indians, and for other purposes. Mr. White of New York, from the Select Committee on Coins, made a report accompanied by a bill concerning the gold coins of the U. States. Three thousand extra copies of the report, were, on motion of Mr. Paten, directed to be printed. Mr. White from the same Committee, reported a bill regulating the value of certain foreign silver coins within the United States.

MONDAY, March 19.

Various petitions and memorials were presented and referred. The bills making appropriations for the military service and for the support of government for the year 1832, together with a large number of private bills were read a third time and passed.

THURSDAY, March 20.

Mr. Wilde submitted a resolution for an inquiry into certain facts connected with an increase of the specie circulation of the country. The bill in addition to an act for the relief of the insolvent debtors of the United States, was taken up and debated at length, and after some material amendment, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

WEDNESDAY, March 21.

Mr. Adams, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a bill for the prevention of frauds upon the revenue.—Mr. Adams stated the reasons which would induce him to decline pressing the request, made on a former day, to be excused from serving on the Committee of Manufactures, for the remainder of the session.

## MARRIED.

In Paris, Dr. Joseph N. Pidgeon to Miss Diantha J. A. Rawson.  
In Shelburne, N. H. March, 21st, by Parker Burbank Esq. Oliver B. Howe M. D. formerly of Rumford, Me. to Miss Esther C. Burbank of Shelburne.  
In Greenwood, Mr. Ira Howe to Miss Deborah Morgan.

## DIED.

In this town, 2d inst. of the Scarlet Fever, Eunice A. daughter of Benj. Herring, Jr. aged 4 years and 5 months. On the 1st inst. of the Conker-rash, Hiram aged 4 years, and on the 2d, Nathan, aged 3 months, only sons of Eben. Rich.  
In Oxford, 18th ult., Sewell Wright, aged 18—on the 25th, Miss Eliza Staples, daughter of Mr. Andrew Staples, aged 21.  
In Buckfield, Mr. Ebenezer H. Smith, formerly of Portland.  
In Paris five children of Mr. John Gray, Jr. In Oxford, Jan. 20, 1832, Francis Augustus, son of Robert Hilborn 3d, aged 4 years and 10 months.

## SEED WHEAT.

W. B. NORTON,

HAS for sale at his Store in Oxford, 40 bushels of the TEA WHEAT, the seed of which was imported from the British Provinces, in the year 1830. This Wheat has had the preference of any other now in market, as it has not hitherto been injured either by the Hessian Fly, rust, or mildew. The above is entirely free from any other grain. Price \$1.50.

Also, as above, four hdds. Prime re-tailing  
March 19th, 1832. 40tf

## Molasses.

LIST OF LETTERS  
Remaining in the Post Office in Norway,  
April 1, 1832.  
Wm. E. Goodnow—Josiah J. McIntire.  
WM. REED, P. M.

## Prime Bargains!

Less than Cost!!!

ARE just received from the late Auction (of Mr. C. J. Stone's stock,) among which are blk. Worsted Hose at 17 cts; STATE do at 21 cts; red MEXICO SHAWLS \$4.50; super cold Geo. de NAPS 50; stout India LACRINGS 55 cts; blk. Twin'd SILKS 58 cts; corded CAPRICES 33 cts; blk. fig'd CRAPES \$2.00; FURSTURES (patch cols) 1s; Lace QUILTINGS cheap; white MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES \$1.50. In addition to the above, are rich water'd and "cur'd SILKS, 67 cts; BELTINGS, 6 & 8 cts; blk. LACRINGS 50 cts; super German BLK. CLOTHS \$2.00 to 3.50; elegant Searlet MERINO SHAWLS, w. 1 border, \$9, 10 and 11; white and cold FLANNELS, &c. &c.

Many of the above Goods are offered at less than cost at Auction in New York, and afford an opportunity for those who want to obtain more for their money than can be had at any other store in the CITY!

WM. D. LITTLE,  
Portland, March 27. 143

## VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINE.

SEAR'S Genuine Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort, for the cure of Consumptions, Coughs and Colds.

THE discovery of this inestimable Balsamic Syrup was the result of some years' close study in order to discover the causes and cure of those formidable diseases, which prey upon the organs of the chest, viz: Consumption, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, and every species of oppression of the Lungs. In all cases where this Medicine has been duly administered, its astonishing efficacy over every article heretofore offered to the same purpose, has been invariably manifested, convincing the most incredulous that Consumption is not incurable, if attended to in season.

## CERTIFICATES.

[From an experienced Physician at Thomaston.]

I do hereby certify, that I have this day examined the composition of a Medicine prepared by John B. Sears of this town, which he calls Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort, for the cure of consumptions, coughs, Colds &c. and in my opinion it is superior to any Cough Drops that have come within my knowledge. JAMES GOODWIN.  
April 2d, 1831.

[From an eminent elderly and distinguished Physician of Bucksport.]

This may certify, that I have ascertained the ingredients in a medicine prepared by Mr. John Sears, which he calls Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort. The composition is made of such articles as have a tendency to open the pores and allay irritation; consequently is good in common cough, and will generally afford relief in a confirmed consumption.

JOTHAM MOULTON, M. D.

## NEW CASE.

I hereby certify that from the first of April to the first of December 1831, I was afflicted with a cough, and from about the middle of July to the middle of November, my cough was constant and very hard. I had become much emaciated, and was unable to go out of my room for two months. About the middle of November I commenced taking the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort, prepared by John Sears. I was relieved immediately and when I had taken three and a half bottles I was entirely cured of my cough. I am persuaded from the effect that these drops had upon me, that it must be a valuable medicine to any one whose lungs are in any way affected. I have a child about 18 months old that was afflicted with a lung complaint for several months, so severe that I had very little hopes of his recovery; he has taken of the above medicine constantly for about four weeks, and to all appearance is entirely cured, and has gained strength and flesh very fast.

ZIMRI HEYWOOD.

The above medicine is for sale by the proprietors, John B. Sears, Thomaston, and Robinson Page and Co. Hallowell; and by their Agents, viz:—Coe & Son, Portland; H. M. Prescott, Brunswick; J. Bowman, Gardiner; A. Wall and F. Seamon, Hallowell; Tappen & Mann, Augusta; S. Plaisted Waterville; J. Perham, Wilton; B. F. Eastman, Strong; C. Church Jr. Phillips; Dr. W. Bridgman Jr., Buckfield; S. Chandler, Winthrop; C. H. Lombard, Readfield; H. W. Owen, Wayne—J. R. Abbot & Co. Vassalborough; Dr. Jacob Patch, Camden; Benjamin Noyes, Lincolnville corner; Oliver Robins, Mill River, Thomaston; John Fisk Hope; Thomas Hodgman, Warren; Charles Lowell, Ellsworth; Turner, Whitefield; Haskell, Jefferson; Zimri Heywood, Albion; ASA BARTON, Norway. copy 43.  
Price 37-12 cents.

MISS B. HUMPHREY PROPOSES to commence a school in Norway-Village, for the instruction of Young Ladies and Misses, in the solid and ornamental branches of Education, on Monday, the 30th inst. Terms—from \$1.50 to \$2 per quarter.  
Norway-Village, April 3, 1831.

WANTED. in payment for the Observer all kinds of Produce, Also—WOOD and BARK.

## Consumption!

## Asthma! and Catarrh!

IN that long train of diseases which seem to grow with the growth of civilized society, CONSUMPTION takes the lead in its relentless inroads upon human life; yet this dreadful disease, for is easily overcome in its earlier stages. It is only when neglected that it arrives at the terrific maturity which so often baffles the agency of professional science. An obstinate cough is the customary forerunner of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION. Improper neglect in the timely administration of simple and salutary remedies, is sure to be reproved by a dreadful succession of consumptive symptoms: oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody sputa; ulcerated lungs and hectic fever; shrivelled extremities, and general emaciation of the whole body; prostration of strength: flushing cheeks: swollen feet and legs: and at last, in full possession of the mental faculties and while hope still whispers her flattering tale—cold extremities, and a premature death.

For the various stages of this complaint, one of the most approved remedies ever yet discovered is

Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills.

This exceedingly powerful, and yet equally safe and innocent preparation, has effected thorough and rapid cures upon patients supposed to have been far advanced in a confirmed Consumption, and who have exhibited the appearances which usually indicate a fatal termination of the disorder.

As the Pills require in ordinary cases no confinement, they may be administered with confidence and safety to all ages and classes of people. Unexampled success has hitherto attended their administration in a great variety of cases: and the Proprietor can refer to a multitude, which testify to their efficacy in reviving the emaciated victim from the bed of disease, and restoring him to blessings of accustomed health and activity.

Price \$1 for whole boxes of 30 pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 pills, with directions.

## Debilitated Females.

THE complaints peculiar to the female part of the community, have been long successfully treated by the administration of the Aromatic Pills, originally prescribed and compounded by Dr. RELFE. They cleanse the blood from those disorders of the female constitution, for which the Pills are an effectual specific; they restore a free circulation, reform the irregular operations of the sanguiferous system, and rectify the disordered habits. The proprietor's confidence in the superior excellence of this equally innocent and powerful preparation, is founded on the most decisive testimony from many restored patients. He can assure this portion of the public, that when

Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Pills for Females, are regularly taken according to the directions accompanying them, they revive and establish the desired healthy habits, and restore to the pallid countenance the natural glow of health and good spirits.

Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy when they must not be taken: neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits. They may be used successfully by either men or women in all Hypercathria, Hysteria or Vapourish disorders, in all cases of this description, the Pills purify, invigorate, and revive the disordered system.

Price \$1.50 a box.

\* \* \* None genuine unless signed on the inside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, J. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. Conway. For sale with all the other "Conway Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Halloway streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again.  
Norway Village, Aug. 31 9

## MILKINERY.

MRS. H. W. GOODNOW HAS on hand and for sale a good assortment of Bonnets, Calashes, Turbans, Caps, &c. &c. suitable for the present and approaching season.  
Norway Village, March 19.

## BAND-BOXES.

WANTED, in payment for the Oxford Observer, 100 lbs. TALLOW.



POETRY.

From the Georgian.

"POLAND LOST."

Devoted Poland! art thou then  
The destined land of tyranny;  
O! are those hands enslaved again,  
That grasped the sword for liberty?  
Thy sons have bled as men should bleed,  
When Freedom calls them forth for war;  
They fought, as those who know the deed  
Was worth their striving, dying for.  
But all was vain—the tyrant still  
Holds his accursed, ruthless sway:  
No more is seen upon the hill,  
Thine armour flashing in the day.  
Thy banners on the earth lie torn—  
Thy shouts of victory cease to rise—  
Thy hopes once bright are now forlorn,  
And freedom from the weeping flies.  
Thy children grow, but grow in chains—  
Thy fetter'd sides mourn and die—  
Thy warriors' blood the valley stains,  
And echo mocks thy maiden's cry.  
Methinks the angels did behold,  
With trembling sight thy coming doom;  
And with their wings their eyes unfold,  
Rather than see thee in thy gloom.  
Land of the brave but not the free—  
Oh! has thy sun forever set,  
Gleams there no star of hope for thee,  
Lives there no strength to save thee yet?  
Land of the brave—but not the free—  
Tears cannot make thy laurels bloom;  
Page upon page may tell of thee,  
But never can remove thy doom.

CAPT. JACK DOWNING.

Madawaska, State of Maine, or else  
Great Britain, I don't know which,  
March 12, 1832. To the Editor of the  
Portland Courier; This with care and  
Speed.

My dear old friend, I cleared out from  
Augusta in such a kind of a whirlwind,  
that I had not time to write you a single  
word before I left. And I feel so kind  
of crazy now, I don't hardly know which  
end I stand upon. I've had a good many  
head flaws and worriments in my life  
time, and been in a great many hobbles,  
but I never in all my born days met with  
any thing that puzzled me quite so bad,  
as this *selling out* down here. I fit  
in the Legislature as long as fighting  
would do any good, that is I mean in the  
caucus, for they would not let me go right  
into the Legislature in the day time and  
talk to 'em there, because I was only a  
lobby member. But jest let them know  
it, lobby members can do as much as  
any of 'em on such kind of business as  
this. I laid it down to 'em in the caucus  
as well as I could. I asked 'em if  
they didn't think I should look like a  
pretty fool, after marching my company  
down there and standing ready all winter  
to flog the whole British nation the  
moment any of 'em stepped a foot on to  
our land, if I should now have to march  
back again and give up the land and all  
without flogging a single son of a gun of  
'em. But they said it was no use, it  
could not be helped: Mr. Netherlands  
had given the land away to the British,  
and the President had agreed to do just  
as Mr. Netherlands had said about it,  
and all we could do now was to get as  
much pay for it as we could.

So I set down and figured it up a little  
to see how much it would come to, for I  
used to cypher to the rule of three when  
I went to school, but I found it would  
come to a pretty round sum. There  
was in the first place about two millions  
of acres of land. This considerin the  
timber there was on it, would certainly  
be worth a dollar an acre, and that would  
be two millions of dollars. Then there  
was two or three thousand inhabitants,  
say twenty-five hundred; we must be  
paid for them too, and how much are  
they worth? I've read in the newspa-  
pers that black slaves at the South sell  
for three or four hundred dollars apiece.  
I should think then that white ones  
ought to fetch eight hundred. This ac-  
cording to the rule of three would be  
two hundred thousand dollars. Then  
there's the pretty little town of Mada-  
waska that our legislature made last win-  
ter, already cut and dried with town offi-  
cers all chosen, and every thing ready  
for the British to use without any more  
trouble. We ought to have pay for this  
too, and I should think it was worth ten  
thousand dollars.

And then the town of Madawaska has  
chosen Mr. Lizote to be a representative  
in the Legislature, and as the British can  
take him right into Parliament without  
choosing him over again, they ought to  
pay us for that too. Now I have read  
in the newspapers that it sometimes costs  
an England two hundred thousand dol-  
lars to choose a representative to Parlia-  
ment, reckoning all the grog they drink  
and all the money they pay for votes.—  
But I wouldn't be screwing about it, so  
I put Mr. Lizote down at one hundred  
thousand dollars. And then I footed it  
up and found it to be,

For land, including timber, two millions of dollars,	\$2,000,000
For inhabitants, including women and children, two hundred thousand dollars,	200,000
For the town of Madawaska, officers and all, ten thousand dolls.	10,000
For Mr. Lizote, already to go to Parliament, one hundred thousand dollars,	100,000
Total,	\$2,310,000

This was a pretty round sum, and I  
began to think, come to divide it out,  
it would be a slice a piece worth having;  
especially if we didn't give the Feds  
any of it, and I supposed we should not,  
as there wasn't any of 'em there in the  
caucus to help see about it.

"In this view of the subject" I almost  
made up my mind that we ought to be  
patriotic enough to give it up, and help  
the general government out of the hob-  
ble they had got into. And I was jest  
a going to get up and make a speech and  
tell 'em so, when Mr. McCrate of No-  
bleborough, and Capt. Smith of West-  
brook, 2 of the best fellows in our party,  
came along and see what I was figuring  
about, and says they, Capt. Downing,  
*are you going to sell your country?* In a  
minute I felt something rise up in my  
throat that felt as big as an ox yoke.—  
As soon as I got so as I could speak,  
says I, *NO, never*, while my name is  
Jack Downing or my old rifle can carry  
a bullet. They declared too, that they  
wouldn't sell out to the general govern-  
ment, nor the British, nor nobody else.  
And we stuck it out most of the even-  
ing, till we found out how it was going,  
and then we cleared out, and as soon as  
the matter was fairly settled, I started  
off for Madawaska; for I was afraid if  
my company should hear of it before I  
got there, it would make a blow up a-  
mong 'em, and I should have to court  
martial 'em.

When I first told 'em how the jig was  
up with us, that the British were going  
to have the land, without any fighting  
about it, I never see fellows so mad be-  
fore in my life, unless it was Maj. Eaton  
at Washington, when he sot out to  
flog Mr. Ingham. They said if they  
could only have had one good battle,  
they wouldn't care a snap about it, but  
to be played tom fool with in this way  
they wouldn't bear it. They were so  
mad, they hopped right up and down,  
and declared they never would go back  
till they had been over to Frederickton  
and pulled the jail down, or thrashed  
some of the New Brunswick boys. But  
after a while I pacified 'em by telling  
'em if we didn't get a chance to fight  
here, I rather tho't we might away off  
to Georgia, for there was something of  
a bobby kicking up, and if the Presi-  
dent should want troops to go on there,  
I was very sure my company would be  
one of the first he would send for.

So here we are lying upon our arms,  
and not knowing what to do. I have  
written to the President and hope to  
hear from him soon. If the land is to  
go, I want to know it in season to get  
off before it's all over; for I'll be hang-  
ed if ever I'll belong to the British.

Your distrust friend,

Capt. JACK DOWNING.

*Poverty and Misery in Paris.*—One  
can hardly credit the fact, that extensive  
and almost unparalleled suffering exists  
in Paris; yet so true is it, that the Mayor  
of the eighth arrondissement of that city  
has published an appeal to the generos-  
ity and humanity of his fellow citizens, in  
which he says "there are in this arrondis-  
sement alone, twenty-four thousand  
workmen without bread, without vest-  
ments, and without straw to lie upon." Can  
we wonder at the revolutionary dispo-  
sition of the people, when so many  
thousand beings live in a condition,  
which any change in affairs may improve,  
and which no circumstances can render  
physically worse?

*Egypt.*—The cholera did not long  
prevail in Egypt, but is supposed to  
have destroyed 150,000 people! Per-  
sons apparently in the full vigor of  
health, being attacked, were dead in an  
hour, after sufferings of the most terrific  
character. Out of five hundred men on  
board one of the frigates at Alexandria,  
350 died in 24 hours after the appear-  
ance of the disease! The belief of the  
Muslims in the doctrine of predestina-  
tion, is very favorable to the progress  
of the cholera.

*New Work from Irving.*—Messrs. Carey  
& Lea have in press a new Sketch  
Book, by Washington Irving. The  
work is called "The Alhambra;" the  
scene of it is Spain, and it contains a  
short account of the author's travels in  
Granada, and some of the legends of that  
vicinity.

Among the bills passed during the late  
session of the Legislature of Maryland,  
was one to regulate the mode of choos-  
ing electors of President and Vice Presi-  
dent by districts. A law was also passed  
authorizing a subscription, on account of  
the Baltimore and Washington Rail  
Road, to the amount of \$800,000.

The Jackson members of Repre-  
sentatives of Maine, who refused to vote  
for resolutions to sell their country in se-  
cret session, are Timothy Shaw, Jonathan  
Smith, Thomas Cunningham, Jr. John  
D. McCrate, Heard Lord, Rufus K.  
Lane, Seth Emerson, Wm. F. Gallison,  
Jacob Ludden, Ezekiel Potter, James  
Pattern, Thomas Sawyer, Jr.—*Keenebeck  
Journal.*

The most novel mode, which has fal-  
len under our observation, of noticing  
Washington's birth-day, was a party of  
young ladies, who passed a resolution to  
wear fifteen days, a cockade on their  
night caps.—*Adv'r.*

INDICINES.

BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS.

WHICH has been used with the  
most complete success, for the  
cure of this very afflicting, and distress-  
ing complaint for fifteen years past, in  
almost all parts of the United States.—  
Numerous and highly respectable cer-  
tificates of the efficacy of this invaluable  
remedy, accompany each bill of direc-  
tions.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY  
BALSAM.

THIS Medicine stands unrivalled, by  
all others, for the cures of Con-  
sumptive and Pulmonary Complaints.  
There is not a town in this State, and  
perhaps a single neighborhood, where  
its beneficial effects has not been experi-  
enced—and its increasing demand fully  
justifies all that has ever been said in  
its favor. It is not one of the common  
nostrums of the day; but a medicine  
that was prepared by a medical Gentle-  
man of eminence, and one who had  
made Pulmonary complaints his chief  
study. And it is not derogating from  
the merit of any of the profession, by  
saying, that it surpasses every thing of  
the kind which has been introduced for  
the cure of Consumption, Pleurisy,  
spitting of Blood, Coughs, shortness of  
Breath, and in short, all complaints of  
the Lungs.

LA GRANGE'S SALT RHEUM  
OINTMENT.

THIS ointment is a safe, certain, and  
expedient cure for the Salt Rheum  
and other Cutaneous disorders of the  
skin. It has been tried in numerous  
cases, and has never failed of effecting  
a complete cure, even in the most obsti-  
nate cases.

PHILADELPHIA OPODELDOC.

ONE of the most invaluable Medi-  
cines for the cure of Sprains, Sore-  
ness, Stiffness in the Joints and Limbs,  
Swellings, &c., ever yet discovered.—  
This Opodeldoc is warranted to possess  
double the strength of any other Liquid  
Opodeldoc, and comes at a low price.

IMPERIAL ITCH OINTMENT.

THIS Ointment needs only to be u-  
sed to be admired, as it cures a  
troublesome disorder without any diffi-  
culty, change of apparel, &c., and may  
be applied with perfect safety to the  
most delicate constitutions.

JEWETT'S VEGETABLE  
PILLS.

FOR Indigestion, Jaundice, and  
Liver complaints;—Have been u-  
sed for ten years past, and with the most  
happy effect. There has been no medi-  
cine introduced, that has been equal to  
it for these most distressing, & excruciat-  
ing disorders. They need only to be  
tried, and all which has ever been said  
in praise, will be verified to the most  
incredulous.

JEWETT'S VEGETABLE BIT-  
TERS AND STOMACH  
PLASTERS.

ARE among the most valuable prepa-  
rations for weakness, pain in the  
side, lame back, &c.

The subscriber is the only Agent  
in this County for selling the above  
valuable medicines, and as their reputa-  
tion is now well established, he finds it  
necessary to caution the public to be on  
their guard, as counterfeits of all the a-  
bove have been offered for sale. The  
subscriber has a constant supply of those  
which he will warrant to be genuine al-  
ways on hand, which he is authorized to  
sell at the proprietors' prices.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

Norway, April 3, 1832. 3m42

NOTICE.

Joseph C. Green

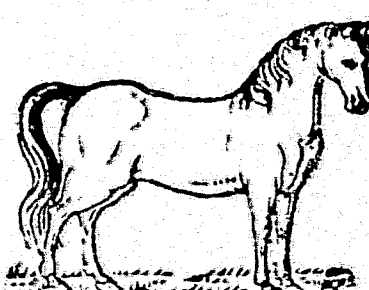
RESPECTFULLY informs the pub-  
lic that he has established himself  
as an IRON MACHINIST at  
"STEEP FALLS," IN NORWAY,  
where he will build all kinds of COT-  
TON and WOOLLEN MACHINERY  
—all kinds of Iron Work turned, drill-  
ed and finished with neatness and despatch—  
Surgeon's Instruments made and re-  
paired—Guns repaired, &c. &c.

N. B. Iron Axles for Waggon and  
Chaise turned for 37 1/2 cents a piece.  
WOOL CARDING MACHINES  
built at short notice, on reasonable terms  
and warranted to be first rate.

WANTED,

Immediately, 12 or 15 cords of WOOD  
in exchange for work or for FURNITURE.  
Norway, Nov. 24, 1831. 24tf

FOR SALE.



A Good Horse,  
six years old  
this Spring. He  
is warranted kind  
and sound in ev-  
ery respect.

Terms liberal. Inquire of the  
subscriber. WM. E. GOODNOW.  
Norway, March 19.

Book and Job Printing  
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

New Goods.

Cheap for Cash!!

JERE. MITCHELL

HAS just received a good assortment of  
Domestic and Foreign GOODS, among  
which, are Bombazetts Merinos, Circassians,  
Camblets, Camblet Plaid, Flanel, Padding,  
Buckram, Duck, Calicoes, Cambrics, Muslins,  
Bobinet Lace, Footing, Edging, Pearling, Piping,  
Gimp, Ticking, Crape, Brown Sheetings,  
do, Shirtings, bleached do., Bonnet SILKS,  
Millinet, Battiste, Cane, Lunen, Vestings, Coat  
Buttons, Vest do., Pearl do., Ribbons, Belt do.,  
Tapes, Twist, Sewing Silks, Braid, Cord, Floss,  
Wound Wire, Hooks and Eyes, Pins, Kid  
Gloves, Silk do., Flag Silk Hdkfs., Imitation  
do., Fancy do., Cravats, Suspenders, Factory  
Ginghams, Umbrellas, Copperplate, Batting,  
Wickings, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Y. H. Tea, Souchong do., Coffee, Chocolate,  
Cinnamon, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Starch,  
Loaf Sugar, Brown do., Tobacco, Rice, Rais-  
ins, S. Soap, Corn Brooms, Fish, Glass, blown  
Salt, Indigo, Nutmegs, Cloves, Bedcords, Paste  
Blacking, Combs, Sal Nitre, Wafers, &c. &c.

LIKEWISE,

Crockery & Glassware,  
Drugs, Medicines,  
&c. &c. &c.

As it is the intention of J. M. to sell exclu-  
sively for Cash, persons wishing to purchase  
any articles in his line of business will do well  
to call.

Norway Village, Dec. 22, 1831. 28tf

PROSPECTUS

OF A PAPER TO BE PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN  
NORWAY, ME.

TO BE ENTITLED THE  
JOURNAL OF THE TIMES.

KNOWING well the desire of many of  
the People of this County for a paper  
that shall be free from PARTY POLITICS,  
and their wish to have one that shall be useful  
in every other respect, it is proposed to publish  
one with the above title, provided a sufficient  
number of subscribers can be obtained to war-  
rant the undertaking. In conducting a paper  
of this character, it will be our endeavor to a-  
void the evil spirit of all party, rather than ad-  
vocate any one in particular. We would rather  
be the bearer of the olive branch than the  
fire-brand, amongst the conflicting interests of  
the community; by endeavoring to prove that  
undoubted, but neglected or forgotten truth,—  
that the interest, the true interest of ONE, is the  
interest of ALL; and chiefly would we endeavor  
to show not only that the laborer is worthy of  
his hire, but that it is for the interest of his em-  
ployer, as well as himself, that he should have  
a fair remunerating price for his toil. We  
would claim for the children of industry, a per-  
fect equality of rights and privileges, with  
those for whose profit they labor. A compre-  
hensive survey of our own and Foreign Affairs,  
with a concise summary of every thing inter-  
esting and worthy of record will be weekly fur-  
nished to our readers. The interests of Educa-  
tion, Science, Agriculture, and the Arts will be  
specially attended to. In fact no pains will be  
spared to make it what it aspires to be, an inter-  
esting Family Newspaper.

The Price Current of Country Produce  
in the Portland market will be published weekly.  
Also, a list of the broken Banks &c. in  
New-England.

TERMS.—The "Journal of The Times"  
will be printed on fine paper with fair type, at  
\$1 per annum if paid within three months—or  
\$1.25 if payment be delayed six months from  
the date of the subscription.

Agents will be appointed in every town in the  
County to whom all subscribers to the paper  
can make payment in cash or country produce.  
Any person obtaining five responsible sub-  
scribers will receive a sixth copy gratis.

No subscription received for a less term than  
six months, and no paper discontinued until all  
arrearages are paid, but at the option of the  
publisher.

Interest will be charged on all arrearages of  
more than one year's standing.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Editors in this State by inserting  
the above will have the favor reciprocated  
at any time.

BRUCE'S NEW YORK TYPE FOUND-

RY—ESTABLISHED IN 1813—The sub-  
scriber has completed a new edition of his book  
of Specimens, with which his customers, and  
other Printers disposed to buy from him, may  
be supplied on application at his Foundry, Nos.  
15 and 20 Augustus street, behind the City Hall  
(he would remark for the information of those  
who have not been in the habit of dealing with  
him, and because a different practice has been  
extensively introduced, that his book contains  
nothing but the actual productions of his own  
Foundry, and presents a true specimen of what  
can be furnished to orders. The assortment is  
very complete, has been deliberately and care-  
fully in twenty years brought to its present high  
state of perfection, and embraces a variety of  
styles adapted to different tastes and to the va-  
rious departments of printing Newspaper, Book  
and Job, highly finished, and cast of the most  
serviceable metal. Not to notice the varieties  
which are distinguished by their numbers in the  
book, it contains of  
ROMAN and ITALIC, 27 sizes, from twelve  
line Pica to Pearl.

TWO-LINE and TITLE, 15 sizes, Two-  
line Columbian to Agate.

SHADED, 13 sizes, Two-line Pica to Long  
Primer.

ITALIAN, 7 sizes, Seven-line Pica to Long  
Primer.

ANTIQUÉ, 17 sizes, Ten-line Pica to Non-  
pareil.

BLACK, 12 sizes, Four-line Pica to Minion.

OPEN BLACK, 5 sizes, Four-line Pica to  
Great Primer.

SCRIPT, 2 sizes, Double Small Pica and  
Great Primer.

Besides Music, Back Slope, Ornamental Let-  
ters and Lottery Figures, Piece Fractions, Su-  
periors, Astronomical and other Signs, Space  
Rules, Brass Rules, Ornamental Dashes, Long  
Braces, more than 200 kinds of Flowers, and  
1000 Cuts and Ornaments for School Books,  
Newspapers, and Scientific works.

Orders for any of these, and also for Presses,  
Chases, Composing Sticks, Cases, Furniture,  
Printing Ink, or any thing required in the  
Printing business, will be executed on the most  
favorable terms, and with the utmost prompti-  
tude, a large stock of the Foundry articles be-  
ing always on hand. GEORGE BRUCE.  
New York, January 28, 1832. 37

WANTED immediately, in pay-  
ment for the Oxford Observer,  
good WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS,  
BEANS, BUTTER, LARD, &c. &c.  
Also, Cheese, and most all kinds of  
country produce.

HEALTH SECURED,  
BY THE USE OF THE  
HYGEIAN VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL  
MEDICINES

OF THE  
BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,  
LONDON;

Which have obtained the approbation and  
recommendation of some Thousands of  
Cures.

IN CONSUMPTIONS, CHOLERA MOR-  
BUS, INFLAMMATIONS, internally or ex-  
ternally; DYSENTERIA, FEVERS, AGUE,  
INDIGESTION, EPILEPSY OR NERVOUS  
AFFECTIONS, & all diseases of the LIV-  
ER: YELLOW FEVER, GOUT, RHEUMA-  
TISM, LUMBOGO, TIC DOLOREUX, ST.  
VITUS'S DANCE, EPILEPSY, APOPLEXY,  
PARALYSIS, PALSY, GREEN SICKNESS,  
and all obstructions to which the Fe-  
male form is so distressingly liable, and  
which sends so many of this fairest por-  
tion of the creation, in CONSUMPTIONS,  
to their untimely graves; SMALL POX,  
MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH, SCAR-  
LET FEVER, ASTHMA, JAUNDICE, GRA-  
VEL, STONE, & all URINARY OBSTRU-  
CTIONS; FISTULA, PILES, STRICTURES,  
RUPTURES, and SYPHILIS, in all its sta-  
ges; CONSTIPATED BOWELS, WORMS,  
SCURVEY, ITCHINGS OF THE SKIN,—  
KING'S EVIL, and all GUTANEUS DIS-  
ORDERS; in short, every Complaint to  
which the human frame is so direfully  
subject, under all their varied forms and  
names; as the HYGEIAN conviction is,—  
that

MAN IS SUBJECT TO  
ONE ONLY REAL DISEASE

THAT IS, TO THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD,  
from whence springs every Complaint  
that can possibly assail his complicated  
frame; and that it is the perpetual strug-  
gle of this vital, pure stream of life, the  
gift of Almighty power, to disencumber  
itself of its viscous, acrid humours, with  
which it has become commixed, through  
the negligence of parents; the ignorance  
or maltreatment of the Doctors; or the  
vicious, or gormandizing propensities of  
us all.

This valuable Medicine, being com-  
posed only of vegetable matter, or medi-  
cinal herbs, and warranted, on oath, as  
containing not one particle of mercurial,  
mineral, or chemical substances, (all of  
which are uncongenial to the nature of  
man, and therefore destructive of the hu-  
man frame) is found to be perfectly harm-  
less to the most tender age, or the weak-  
est frame, under every stage of human  
suffering; the most pleasant and benign  
in its operation, and at the same time,  
the most certain in searching out the  
root of every complaint, however deep,  
and of performing a cure, that was ever  
offered to the world. This wonderful  
effect, too, is produced by the least pos-  
sible of all trouble to the patients, by  
merely swallowing a certain number of  
small pills, and being called a few ex-  
tra times to the purposes of evacua-  
tion, with the least possible sensation of  
feeling, or pain, or exhaustion of bodily  
strength, and without the fear of catch-  
ing cold, or attention to dress or diet, in  
any way different to their accustomed  
habits.

These pills cure in all cases, and can  
in no way be outdone. Experience,—  
which is the touchstone of all human  
knowledge, has long borne testimony to  
the fact; and extensive use of them,  
has already verified its truth in this  
country.

These Medicines cure by purging,  
and yet the weak, the feeble, the in-  
firm, the nervous, the delicate, are in  
a few days strengthened by their op-  
eration, because they clear the body  
of its bad humors; they invariably too,  
procure a sound sleep. They are the  
safest and most efficacious Medicine to  
take to sea; preventing all scurvy,—  
costiveness, &c.

The operation of this (in every case)  
mild medicine, which conveys in medi-  
ate conviction of its utility from the first  
dose, is as beneficial to the mind as to  
the body; first calming, then curing all  
Mental derangements, Eccentricities, Ner-  
vous Affections, Irritabilities, and Rest-  
lessness from whatever source: complaints  
which have heretofore not been prop-  
erly understood, as the Hygeists have  
found them all to proceed from acrim-  
onious humors in the blood, and, hej-  
pity for the present and future race of man-  
kind, discovered a cheap and universal  
mode of purifying, curing, and prevent-  
ing.

The being cured of any disease, in-  
firmity or sore, is now no more a dubious  
or uncertain procedure—perseverance  
in the Vegetable Universal Medicines  
will always restore nature to her due  
course. The literary and sedentary of  
both sexes, whose pursuits so much in-  
pair the faculties, will find a sure rem-  
edy in the Universal Medicines for pre-  
serving the energy and sprightliness of  
the imagination, and improving their  
health; Old age will be attained by the  
use of them, and passed free from pain  
and infirmities.

These require none of the mysteries  
of other medicines. They only require  
to be persevered in with sufficiently large  
doses, and the patient will always con-  
e off well;—when a disease is obstinate,  
patients do not take doses large enough.

\*For sale by the subscriber, who is the en-  
ly authorized Agent for this County, and every  
box sold by him is warranted to be direct from  
London. Certificates of cures may be seen by  
calling on ASA BARTON  
Norway Village, Sept. 26, 1831. 151